DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 349 015 IR 054 115

AUTHOR Strauss, Carol, Comp.
TITLE Assistive Technology: A Selective Bibliography. Reference Bibliography No. 92-1.
INSTITUTION Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
PUB DATE Mar 92
NOTE 20p.
AVAILABLE FROM Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542 (free).
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; *Assistive Devices (for Disabled); Computer Software; Consultants; Disabilities; Electronic Equipment; Financial Support; *Information Sources; Microcomputers; Organizations (Groups); Services; Visual Impairments

ABSTRACT

Assistive technology enables persons with disabilities to experience increased independence in daily living, fuller participation in employment and education, and broader opportunities in leisure and recreation. The first of four sections of this annotated bibliography cites 41 books, articles, and pamphlets published since 1985 that present the advantages and limitations of adapting technology for use by individuals who have visual or physical disabilities. Publisher's addresses are included for materials that are not readily obtainable through libraries and book stores. The second section lists 11 resources that provide information on obtaining funding for the purchase of assistive technology, but does not offer guides for the selection and evaluation of specific equipment or devices. Thirteen magazines that provide information on assistive devices, products, and services are listed in the third section, and the final section presents a directory of organizations that can provide additional information together with brief descriptions of the types of products or services they offer. Lists of additional reference bibliographies and reference circulars on topics related to resources and services for handicapped persons are included. (BBM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Assistive Technology: A Selective Bibliography

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20542

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Date **March 1992** No. **92-1**

ED349015

120541115

Introduction

Assistive technology enables persons with disabilities to experience increased independence in daily living, fuller participation in employment and education, and broader opportunities in leisure and recreation. This bibliography cites books, articles, and pamphlets, published since 1985, that present the advantages and limitations of adapting technology for use by individuals who have visual or physical disabilities. Publishers' addresses are included when they are not readily obtainable through libraries and bookstores.

This bibliography includes resources to help locate funding for the purchase of assistive technology, but does not offer guides for the selection and evaluation of specific equipment and devices. Product reviews and comparisons can be obtained by contacting the sources for information.

Contents

Books, Articles, and Pamphlets 1

Funding 9

Magazines on Assistive Devices, Products, and Services 11

Sources for Further Information 13

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Books, Articles, and Pamphlets

American Foundation for the Blind. Sources of products for blind and visually impaired persons. New York: 1991. 60p.

Lists companies that provide products such as speech synthesizers; screen-access software for large-print, speech, and braille; braille transcription software; optical character recognition systems; scanners; and other hardware.

Arden, Lynie. Telecomputing: job training and placement for the homebound. Family and home office computing, v. 6, January 1988: 14, 16.

Gives examples of companies that operate home-based work programs with the use of computers, modems, and facsimile machines to help persons who are physically disabled become self-sufficient.

Berliss, Jane R., Peter A. Borden, and Gregg C. Vanderheiden, eds. Trace resourcebook: assistive technologies for communication, control, and computer access. 1989-90 ed. Madison, WI: Trace Research and Development Center, 1989. 797p. (University of Wisconsin, S-151 Waisman Center, 1500 Highland Avenue 53705).

Lists products related to communication, control, computer access, and special software. Provides basic facts, but no evaluations, about each product's capabilities. Includes indexes by product function, by input-output features, by computer, and by manufacturers.

Bowe, Frank. Making computers accessible to disabled people. Technology review, v. 90, January 1987: 52-59, 72.

Discusses three primary concepts used to make hardware, software, and other technologies such as printers and copiers more readily usable by people with disabilities.

Brown, Carl, and others. Computer access in higher education for students with disabilities: a practical guide to the selection and use of adapted computer technology. 2d ed. Monterey, CA: Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, 1989. 1 v. (various pagings). Free. (Available from High Tech Center for the Disabled, California Community College, 1109 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814).

Describes computer access needs of students with visual, orthopedic, and learning disabilities; cites legislation mandating computer access; and considers future trends. Provides a product guide to adapted computer hardware and software.

Burkhead, E. Jane, James P. Sampson, Jr., and Brian T. McMahon. The liberation of disabled persons in a technological society: access to computer technology. Rehabilitation literature, v. 47, July-August 1986: 162-168.

Recommends ways to enhance access to technology. Describes the types of adaptive devices, their development, and their role in helping persons gain access to computers.

Cavalier, Al. The application of technology in the classroom and workplace: unvoiced premises and ethical issues. In Images of the disabled, disabling images. Edited by Alan Gartner and Tom Joe. New York: Praeger, 1987. p. 128-141.

Warns against trying to fit the user to the technology, rather than the technology to the user.

Chong, Curtis, and Steve Jacobson. Access to personal computers for the blind: a review of speech and braille software and hardware systems designed to permit blind persons to access the video display of an IBM personal computer (PC). Baltimore, MD: Job Opportunities for the Blind, National Federation of the Blind, 1989. 45p. (National Federation of the Blind in Computer Science, 3530 Dupont Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55412).

Provides comprehensive information about screen review systems for the IBM PC that are priced under a thousand dollars.

Cook, Albert M., J. Douglas Leins, and Helen E. Woodall. Use of microcomputers by disabled persons: a rehabilitation engineering perspective. Rehabilitation counseling bulletin, v. 28, June 1985: 283-292.

Outlines ways in which the Assistive Device Center (ADC), School of Engineering, California State University, Sacramento, adapts computers to make them accessible to persons with disabilities. Highlights resources available through ADC, including the Assistive Device Database System (ADDS).

Crimando, William, and Susan Harrington Godley. The computer's potential in enhancing employment opportunities of persons with disabilities. Rehabilitation counseling bulletin, v. 28, June 1985: 275-282.

Gives examples of the use of computers to expand employment opportunities for persons with disabilities: in computer-related fields, through telecommuting, by hardware and software adaptations, and by computer-assisted instruction in job skills.

Dixon, Judith M., and Jane B. Mandelbaum. Reading through technology: evolving methods and opportunities for print-handicapped individuals. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 84, December 1990: 493-496.

Describes advances in electronic devices that have resulted in significant changes in how persons who are blind and visually impaired approach reading. Notes some trends, such as the growing use of graphics and touchscreens, that may decrease access to text materials.

Edwards, Sandra. Microcomputers and the visually impaired (low-vision to no-vision). OCLC micro, v. 5, December 1989: 20-21, 25-26, 28.

Identifies specific microcomputer products and services to enlarge the screen display, to produce voice output, to translate and print braille documents, and to modify the standard keyboard. Lists resources to contact.

Enders, Alexandra, and Marian Hall, eds. Assistive technology sourcebook. Washington: RESNA Press, 1990. 576p. (1101 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700, DC 20036).

Provides information on obtaining appropriate technological support for self or clients in the areas of home, school, workplace, and recreation. Includes chapters on evaluating technology, technology for children, technology for personal mobility, communication and sensory aids, access to computers, and audiovisual materials related to technology and disability.

Extend their reach: electronic devices can mean a world of difference to those with special needs. Washington: Electronic Industries Association, Consumer Electronics Group, 1990. 24p. (2001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, DC 20006-1813).

Gives brief descriptions of electronic products for persons with physical, visual, hearing, and speech limitations and tells how to find and fund these devices. Defines general computer terms and terms relating to assistive devices.

Graves, William H., and Bonita J. Maxson. Computer access technology: an ecological approach to meeting the information needs of people with visual disabilities. American rehabilitation, v. 15, summer 1990: 18-22, 31.

Analyzes the relationships among the use of computer access technology on the job, the characteristics of the access technology, and the needs of the employer and of the employee who has a visual impairment.

Green, Peter, and Alan J. Brightman. Independence day: designing computer solutions for individuals with disability. Allen, TX: DLM Teaching Resources, 1990. 137p.

Presents ways of adapting the computer for the unique needs of a person with a physical, speech, visual, or learning disability. Includes the names and addresses of specific products and a list of organizations that offer support to computer users who have a disability.

Hall, Marian, Gregg Vanderheiden, and Christine Thompson. ABLEDATA and Hyper-ABLEDATA. Assistive technology, v. 1, 1989: 107-111.

Reviews the status and content of ABLEDATA, a database that indexes assistive technology products for people with disabilities and includes more than 16,000 individual products from over 2,200 companies. Also describes Hyper-ABLEDATA, the desktop version of the database for Macintosh computers.

Hinton, Daniel E. Research and technological aids for people who are deaf-blind. American rehabilitation, v. 15, summer 1989: 7-10.

Discusses the technological needs of people who are deaf-blind and some devices developed for their use at Science Applications International Corporation, Arlington, Virginia.

Holmes, Gary E., and Ronald H. Karst. Bringing computer technology to the VR system. American rehabilitation, v. 15, summer 1989: 11-14, 28.

Suggests how a vocational rehabilitation agency can make use of personal computers in three basic areas: management, client rehabilitation, and dissemination of information about computer applications for people with disabilities.

Irons, Thomas R. Microcomputer usage for the person with a disability. Journal of rehabilitation, v. 51, Jan./Feb./Mar. 1985: 31-34.

Addresses specific benefits of microcomputer utilization for the person with a severe disability in the areas of communication, education, environmental control, recreation, and vocation.

Jernigan, Kenneth, ed. U.S.-Canada Conference on Technology for the Blind, September 19-21, 1991. Braille monitor, January 1992: 1-47 (entire issue).

Reports on a conference, hosted by the National Federation of the Blind, that brought together producers, vendors, service providers, and consumer representatives to review past and present products and to plan coordinated developments for the future.

Johns Hopkins National Search for Computing Applications to Assist Persons with Disabilities. Proceedings. Los Alamitos, CA: IEEE Computer Society Press, 1992. 221p.

Provides a summary of each of the top regional entries in the National Search for computer-based solutions in the areas of education, employment, independent living, and leisure to assist persons with disabilities.

Lambert, Robert M. The challenge of rationality in computer access for the visually impaired. Behavior research methods, instruments, and computers, v. 19, 1987: 286-290.

Discusses two kinds of problems that limit access to computers by a user who is blind or visually impaired: problems in the operation of access equipment and problems inherent in software and documentation. Recommends increasing standardization of software design and interfacing requirements, and greater producer-consumer consultation.

Lavoie, Francis J. In offices, "disabled" doesn't mean "unable." Modern office technology, v. 33, June 1988: 92, 94, 96.

Cites examples of programs established by specific companies to accomodate the office worker who has a physical disability.

Lazzaro, Joseph J. Opening doors for the disabled: adaptive technology lets blind, deaf, and motor-disabled personal computer users lead more productive lives. te, v. 15, August 1990: 258, 260, 262-264, 266, 268.

Gives an overview of available adaptive electronic equipment: synthesized speech and electronic braille systems for individuals who are blind or visually impaired, telecommunications devices for persons who are deaf or hard-of-hearing, and voice recognition and other control devices for people with motor impairments.

Leventhal, Jay D. A national network of assistive technology and job information. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 85, April 1991: 178-180.

Promotes the Careers and Technology Information Bank (CTIB) established by the American Foundation for the Blind in 1986 as a source of information about assistive devices used in jobs held by people who are blind and visually impaired.

Leventhal, Jay D., Mark M. Uslan, and Elliot M. Schreier. A review of technology-related publications. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 84, March 1990: 127-130.

Reviews publications about assistive technology that have general interest articles and information on specific products and services.

Luxton, Karen. Training students in adaptive computer technology. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 84, December 1990: 523-525.

Discusses the approach to teaching adaptive computing at the Computer Center for the Visually Impaired at Baruch College, City University of New York. Illustrates the benefits derived from training in a small-group setting that is not tied to job placement.

Margalit, Malka. Effective technology integration for disabled children: the family perspective. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1990. 226p.

Provides an overview of research on effective integration of computers into special education. Explores familial resources for coping with the stress of rearing a child with a disability and the role of parents in facilitating their child's use of the computer at home.

Morrissey, Patricia A., and Robert Silverstein. The Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988. American rehabilitation, v. 15, summer 1989: 4-6, 28.

Summarizes the purposes, provisions, and implications of the Act.

Moyer, Jeffrey J. Computer access and visual disability: remaining barriers. American rehabilitation, v. 15, autumn 1989: 2-6, 15.

Elaborates on the services required for successful integration of access technology in the workplace for people with visual disabilities. Such services must evaluate the requirements of the job setting, review and select available alternatives, involve technical experts, and explore funding and low-cost solutions.

Mueller, James. The workplace workbook: an illustrated guide to job accommodation and assistive technology. Washington: The Dole Foundation, 1990. 109p. (1819 H Street NW, Suite 850, DC 20006).

Illustrates different accommodations that can be made in the workplace for people with specific functional limitations resulting from chronic disabilities. Presents a resource list of publications, organizations, and research and training centers to help locate appropriate technology.

Regional Information Exchanges identify, then get the word out on exemplary programs. NARIC quarterly, v. 3, winter 1990: 1, 4-7.

Describes the functions of the Regional Information Exchange (RIE) program. The S.M.A.R.T. (Sharing Methods and Applications in Rehabilitation Technology) Exchange, the Region IV RIE, creates networks and provides technical assistance to improve the delivery of assistive technology services to people with disabilities.

Rettig, Michael, Ela Shaklett, and Martha Wyrsch. Microcomputer applications with visually impaired preschool-aged children. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 81, March 1987: 120-121.

Highlights the use of microcomputers with children ages two to seven years at the Children's Center for the Visually Impaired, in conjunction with the Handicapped Children's Computer Cooperative Project, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Ruconich, Sandra K., S.C. Ashcroft, and Michael F. Young. Making microcomputers accessible to blind persons. Journal of special education technology, v. 8, summer 1986: 37-46.

Considers the advantages and limitations of various kinds of technology that provide access to computers for students who are visually impaired: electronic braille, paper braille, OPTACON, synthesized speech, and enlarged print.

Sampson, James P., Jr., Brian T. McMahon, and E. Jane Burkhead. Using computers for career exploration and decision making in vocational rehabilitation. Rehabilitation counseling bulletin, v. 28, June 1985: 242-261.

Addresses the impact of computer applications in the rehabilitation counseling process, client training, and other aspects of rehabilitation service delivery.

Schreier, Elliot M. The future of access technology for blind and visually impaired people. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 84, December 1990: 520-523.

Describes some of the newer technologies that require sight for their use, including self-ticketing machines, automated teller machines, and graphics-based on-line services. Notes the work that needs to be done to make products such as schematic drawing packages and touch screens accessible to people who are blind and visually impaired.

Shell, Duane F., Christy A. Horn, and Mary K. Severs. Computer-based compensatory augmentative communications technology for physically disabled, visually impaired, and speech impaired students. Journal of special education technology, v. 10, fall 1989: 29-43.

Discusses compensatory writing systems for students who are physically disabled or visually impaired and compensatory communication systems for students who are speech impaired. Presents examples of specific applications developed at the Educational Center for Disabled Students at the University of Nebraska.

St. Pé, Oliver W., and Crystal Ward Darby. Adaptive uses of microcomputers: a case study. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 81, October 1987: 391.

Highlights the innovative program to teach microcomputer use to students who are blind and visually impaired introduced by the State of Louisiana Division of Blind Services and the University of New Orleans, Metropolitan College.

U.S. General Services Administration. Information Resources Management Service. Clearinghouse on Computer Accommodation. Managing information resources for accessibility. Washington, 1991. 1 v. (various pagings). (Room 2022, KGDO, 18th and F Streets NW, DC 20405).

Provides guidance to program managers in the federal government as they seek to accommodate users with disabilities. Lists computer and telecommunications accommodation hardware and software add-ons available in the marketplace.

Velleman, Ruth A. New technology. In Velleman, Ruth A., Meeting the needs of people with disabilities: a guide for librarians, educators, and other service professionals. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1990. p. 79-94.

Presents an overview of the application of computer technology for people with physical or mental disabilities, developments in the area of robotics, and a list of resources to obtain information on purchasing or using a personal computer.

Funding

An annotated bibliography on funding for technology. Washington: Rehabilitation Engineering Center, National Rehabilitation Hospital, 1990. 11 leaves. (102 Irving Street NW, DC 20010-2949).

Describes publications that provide information on funding and financing for assistive technology.

Koch, Elaine. How to obtain funding for augmentative communication devices. Wooster, OH: Prentke Romich Company, 1989. 23 leaves. (1022 Heyl Road 44691).

Presents funding options to obtain augmentative communication device and sample letters of support by the client advocate to the funding coordinator.

Mendelsohn, Steven. Financing adaptive technology: a guide to sources and strategies for blind and visually impaired users. New York: Smiling Interface, 1987. 206p. (P.O. Box 2792, Church Street Station, NY 10008-2792).

Focuses on available funding from various third-party sources for adaptive technology for individuals who are blind and visually impaired. Sources include vocational rehabilitation, Social Security Administration, cash lenders and loan programs, manufacturer and vendor financing, and educational systems.

Mendelsohn, Steven. State sales tax and assistive technology: securing exemptions for sensory, communication, and mobility aids. Washington: Electronic Industries Foundation, Rehabilitation Engineering Center, 1990. 58 leaves. (1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 700, DC 20006).

Evaluates the extent to which states allow exemption from sales tax for assistive devices for persons with visual, hearing, mobility, and communications impairments. Includes a state-by-state analysis.

Pressman, Harvey. Funding technology devices: ways through the maze. Exceptional parent, v. 17, October 1987: 48-52.

Discusses the steps in the process of requesting and acquiring funding for the purchase of technology devices.

Reeb, Kenneth G., Jr. Assistive financing for assistive devices: loan guarantees for purchase of products by persons with disabilities. Washington: Electronic Industries Foundation, Rehabilitation Engineering Center, 1989. 29 leaves.

Introduces the concept of assistive financing or loan guarantees for purchase of assistive devices. This payment alternative involves a partnership between a private financial institution and another organization interested in underwriting credit financing to targeted populations. Some model programs in California are examined and sample materials from these programs are included.

Reeb, Kenneth G., Jr., and Thomas E. Stripling. Payment for assistive devices by the Veterans Administration. Washington: Electronic Industries Foundation, Rehabilitation Engineering Center, 1989. 17 leaves.

Describes services provided by the Veterans Administration and explains how it pays for assistive devices for veterans.

Reimbursing adaptive technology. NARIC quarterly, v. 2, winter 1989: 1, 7-11, 17.

Provides an overview for locating appropriate funding sources to reimburse adaptive technology.

Ripley, Suzanne. Starting the funding process. NICHCY news digest, no. 13, 1989: 14-17.

Highlights ways to locate and acquire funding for the purchase of assistive technology devices and services.

Twelve ways to help disabled people who need a computer assistive device to get funding for a system. Newton, MA: Dragon Systems, Inc., 1990. [6]p. (90 Bridge Street 02158).

Suggests twelve ways for people with disabilities to get funding for computer assistive devices.

Ward, Carolyn. Subsidy programs for assistive devices. Washington: Electronic Industries Foundation, Rehabilitation Engineering Center, 1989. 32 leaves.

Classifies and describes twenty-one subsidy programs for assistive technologies and computers for individuals who are blind or visually impaired, deaf, or physically disabled.

Magazines on Assistive Devices, Products, and Services

Catalyst. Quarterly. $10/year for individuals, $15/year for institutions. Western Center for Microcomputers in Special Education, 1259 El Camino Real, Suite 275, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Telephone: (415) 326-6997.

Closing the gap. Bimonthly. $26/year, $41/year in Canada and Mexico, $50/year other countries. P.O. Box 68, Henderson, MN 56044. Telephone: (612) 248-3294.

Computer-disability news. Quarterly. $15/year, $18/year international. National Easter Seal Society, 70 East Lake Street, Chicago, IL 60601. Telephone: (312) 726-6200, ext. 143.

Focus on technology. 3 issues/year. Free. TeleSensory Corporation, P.O. Box 7455, Mountain View, CA 94039-7455. Telephone: 800-227-8418.

Journal of visual impairment and blindness (the Random Access column evaluates and announces products). 10 issues/year. $30/year. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: (212) 620-2147, 800-232-5463.

Micro materials update. 3 issues/year. Free. American Printing House for the Blind, P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206-0085. Telephone: (502) 895-2405.

Raised dot computing newsletter. Bimonthly. $18/year for large print. Raised Dot Computing, Inc., 408 South Baldwin, Madison, WI 53703. Telephone: (608) 257-9595.

RESNA news. Bimonthly. Free to members, $25/year to nonmembers. RESNA, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC, 20036. Telephone: (202) 857-1199.

SIGCAPH newsletter (ACM Special Interest Group on Computers and the Physically Handicapped). Irregular. Free to members, $32/year to nonmembers. Association for Computing Machinery, 11 West 42nd Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10036. Telephone: (212) 869-7440.

TACTIC. Quarterly. $16/year for large print. Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, 7000 Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45231. Telephone: (513) 522-3860.

Technology update. Bimonthly. $30/year for visually impaired individuals, $37/year for other adults, $47/year for organizations. Sensory Aids Foundation, 399 Sherman Avenue, Suite 12, Palo Alto, CA 94306. Telephone: (415) 329-0430.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VersaNews. 3 issues/year. $25/year, $35/year outside U.S. and Canada. VersaNews, c/o David Goldstein, 87 Sanford Lane, Stamford, CT 06905. Telephone: (203) 366-3300 (daytime), (203) 336-4330 (evenings and weekends).

Window on technology. Quarterly. Free. Program Technology Branch, Ministry of Community and Social Services, 5140 Yonge Street, 12th Floor, North York, Ontario, M2N 6L7, Canada. Telephone: (416) 730-6470.

Sources for Further Information

Alliance for Technology Access
(formerly: National Special Education Alliance)
1307 Solano Avenue
Albany, CA 94706-1888
(415) 528-0747
and
217 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington, MA 02173
(617) 863-9966

Provides information on microcomputer technology to aid children and adults with disabilities.

American Foundation for the Blind
National Technology Center
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 620-2080
800-232-5463

Maintains a technology database, evaluates products, and does research and development.

Apple Computer Inc.
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation
20525 Mariani Avenue
Cupertino, CA 95014
(408) 974-7910

Increases awareness of computer solutions for persons with disabilities through print and electronic materials and develops accessible personal computers.

Baruch College
Computer Center for the Visually Impaired
17 Lexington Avenue
Box 515
New York, NY 10010
(212) 447-3070

Offers training and information exchange and dissemination. Serves as a model center and test facility for specialized computer equipment.

Carroll Center for the Blind
Project CABLE: Computer Access for the Blind
in Education and Employment
770 Centre Street
Newton, MA 02158
(617) 969-6200

Provides consultation and instruction to persons who are blind or visually impaired and to educators and school systems.

Cleveland Society for the Blind
STORER Computer Access Center
1909 East 101st Street
Cleveland, OH 44106
(216) 791-8118

Evaluates the individual's specific needs for assistive technology and provides training and support. Rents devices to allow for trial.

Closing the Gap
P.O. Box 68
Henderson, MN 56044
(612) 248-3294

Publishes a bimonthly newspaper and an annual resource directory for the selection of microcomputer technology for special education and rehabilitation.

Council for Exceptional Children
Center for Special Education Technology
1920 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091-1589
(703) 620-3660
800-873-8255

Maintains a national information center; distributes information about assistive technology and its use in special education.

Electronic Industries Foundation
Rehabilitation Engineering Center
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 955-5810

Provides information on assistive devices for persons with disabilities, on applications of these devices, and on funding and financing.

IBM National Support Center for Persons
with Disabilities
P.O. Box 2150
Atlanta, GA 30301
(404) 988-2733
800-426-2133

Identifies products available both from IBM and from other vendors, displays equipment, and handles inquiries.

International Braille and Technology
Center for the Blind
National Federation of the Blind
1800 Johnson Street
Baltimore, MD 21230
(410) 659-9314

Provides hands-on access to a variety of assistive technology for would-be purchasers, consumers, and interested professionals.

National Easter Seal Society
Computer Assistive Technology Services (CATS)
5120 South Hyde Park Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60615
(312) 667-8400

Maintains information and technical support centers for people with disabilities, their families, and agencies serving them.

National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC)
8455 Colesville Road
Suite 935
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 588-9284

Provides reference and referral on topics of disability and rehabilitation. Produces the REHABDATA database that contains bibliographic records of the materials in the NARIC library.

RESNA
1101 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 857-1199

Promotes and supports the research, development, and dissemination of knowledge in rehabilitation technology to meet the needs of persons with disabilities.

Sensory Aids Foundation
C-TEC (Computer Training and Evaluation Center)
399 Sherman Avenue
Suite 12
Palo Alto, CA 94306
(415) 329-0430

Functions as both a training center and a research and evaluation center.

Trace Research and Development Center
University of Wisconsin, Madison
S-151 Waisman Center
1500 Highland Avenue
Madison, WI 53705-2280
(608) 262-6966

Evaluates adaptive devices. Sells publications on communication systems and computer-related applications.

Compiled by
Carol Strauss
November 1991

The reference bibliographies listed below are available free on request from:

Reference Section
National Library Service for the Blind
and Physically Handicapped
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20542

Reference Bibliographies

Accessibility: Designing Buildings for the Needs of Handicapped Persons, 1983

Assistive Technology, 1992

Braille: History and Recent Developments, 1982

Disability Awareness and Changing Attitudes, 1991

Library and Information Services to Persons with Disabilities, 1989

Mobility and Mobility Aids for Visually Handicapped Individuals, 1984

Selected Readings for Parents of Preschool Handicapped Children, 1986

Reference Circulars

A series of Reference Circulars is published by the Reference Section. The following titles are available free on request:

Bibles, Other Scriptures, Liturgies, and Hymnals in Special Media, 1988

Blindness and Visual Impairments: National Information and Advocacy Organizations, 1990

Braille Instruction and Writing Equipment, 1986

Building a Library Collection on Blindness and Physical Disabilities: Basic Materials and Resources, 1990

From School to Working Life: Resources and Services, 1985

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: Foreign-Language Instruction and Literature, 1988

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: Popular Literature, 1987

Information for Handicapped Travelers, 1987

Learning Disabilities: National Information and Advocacy Organizations, 1990

Parents' Guide to the Development of Preschool Children with Disabilities: Resources and Services, 1992

Reading Materials in Large Type, 1987

Reading, Writing, and Other Communication Aids for Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons, 1986

Reference Books in Special Media, 1982; addendum, 1987

Sources of Audiovisual Materials about Handicapping Conditions, 1985

Sources of Braille Reading Materials, 1985

Sports, Outdoor Recreation, and Games for Visually and Physically Impaired Individuals, 1991